

La afrolatina Alma Cooper, Miss Michigan, coronada Miss USA 2024

Por Lissete Lanuza Sáenz de ReMezcla

Miss Michigan es la nueva Miss USA! Alma Cooper, una afrolatina, hija de un trabajador migrante y una oficial del ejército, fue anunciada como la ganadora del certamen anual de belleza. Se llevó a cabo el domingo 4 de agosto en el Peacock Theater de Los Ángeles.

“Como hija de un trabajador migrante, una orgullosa mujer afrolatina y una oficial del ejército de los Estados Unidos, estoy viviendo el sueño americano”, les dijo a los jueces durante una sesión de preguntas y respuestas en el certamen del domingo. “Si hay algo que mi vida y mi madre me han enseñado es que las circunstancias nunca definen tu destino: puedes hacer que el éxito se logre buscando siempre la excelencia”.

Cooper superó a Miss Kentucky Connor Perry y Miss Oklahoma Danika Christopherson en el top tres de la carrera por la corona.



Alma Cooper, Miss Michigan wins Miss USA 2024 at the 73rd annual Miss USA Pageant at Peacock Theater on August 4, 2024 in Los Angeles, California. (Photo by Gilbert Flores/Variety via Getty Images)

Afro-Latina Alma Cooper Miss Michigan Crowned Miss USA 2024

By Lissete Lanuza Sáenz from ReMezcla

Miss Michigan is the new Miss USA! Alma Cooper, an Afro-Latina, the daughter of a migrant worker and an army officer, was announced as the winner of the annual beauty pageant. It was held on Sunday, August 4th at the Peacock Theater in Los Angeles.

“As the daughter of a migrant worker, a proud Afro-Latina woman, and an officer of the United States Army, I am living the American dream,” she had told judges during a Q&A session at Sunday’s pageant. “If there’s anything that my life and my mother have taught me, it’s that your circumstances never define your destiny: You can make success accessible through demanding excellence.”

Cooper beat out Miss Kentucky Connor Perry and Miss Oklahoma Danika Christopherson in the top three for the crown.

Award-Winning Short Film Made in Detroit

“Un Día Normal” Screening at Vámonos

Un Día Normal, directed by local filmmaker Maurizio Dominguez, is a compelling 30-minute drama that follows a young woman in Southwest Detroit who is detained by immigration enforcement and the repercussions this encounter causes for her and her family. The film is based on a real-life encounter with immigration enforcement that Dominguez’s family experienced in early 2017. It explores the challenges faced by families with mixed immigration status, and the impact of immigration raids on families and communities.

Dominguez, who got his start in performing arts working with Matrix Theatre in Mexicantown, makes his debut as director, writer, and producer with Un Día Normal. He is joined by a skilled crew of Wayne State film graduates, and a talented cast of actors from the Metro Detroit area and neighboring city of Toledo. The film won the Best Short award at the

International New York Film Festival, and received an Independent Spirit Award from the Detroit Trinity International Film Festival. It is currently participating in film festivals nationwide, and is gaining attention for its hard-hitting theme and powerful performances by leading actors Andi Jo Taylor, Ulises Otero, and Angeles Vara.

A free screening of *Un Día Normal* will be held at Vámonos on August 17th. It is open to the public, with drinks and concessions available for purchase. A reception will begin at 6:45 pm, followed by the film screening at 8:00 pm. Vámonos is located at 4444 W Vernor Hwy, Detroit, MI 48209. More information is available on Facebook for the screening and a trailer by scanning the QR code below.



In the fall of 2017, immigrant Esmeralda Monzón and her family face financial struggles amidst the possible cancellation of the DACA program. The family’s situation worsens when Immigration & Customs Enforcement officers detain Esmeralda, believing her to be in the country illegally. With neither of her family members able to come to her aid, Esmeralda has to manage through her panic to prove her valid DACA status to the officers—but without revealing that her mother is undocumented.

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Secretary Becerra Visits CHASS Center to Highlight Lower Health Care Costs

Photos by: Luciana Vega

On Friday, August 2, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) Secretary Xavier Becerra visited Community Health and Social Services Center (CHASS) – a local nonprofit focused on providing primary health care and support services – where he was joined by Congressman Shri Thanedar (MI-13). During his visit to CHASS, Secretary Becerra detailed the actions taken by the Biden-Harris Administration to lower health care costs for Michiganders. The

Secretary and Congressman also participated in a fireside chat with local community members who have been positively impacted by the Administration’s new policies.

Lowering Health Care Costs and Increasing Coverage for Michiganders

Under President Biden’s new lower cost prescription drug law, a month’s supply of each Medicare-covered insulin product is capped at \$35, and recommended, preventive vaccines are now free for adults

with Medicare prescription drug coverage. Some enrollees now have their out-of-pocket drug costs capped at about \$3,500 in 2024, and in 2025, out-of-pocket costs will be capped at no more than \$2,000. Furthermore, for the first time ever, the law allows Medicare to negotiate directly with pharmaceutical companies for fair prices for prescription drugs – strengthening the program’s ability to serve people with Medicare now and for generations to come.

HHS estimates about \$113 million in expected savings

for Medicare Part D enrollees in Michigan, thanks to 2024 policies limiting Part D out-of-pocket costs. Additionally, more than 1.8 million Medicare Part D enrollees in Michigan can receive free recommended preventive vaccines, and more than 66,000 Medicare enrollees in Michigan who use insulin could have an average savings of \$403 per year.

According to Secretary Becerra, more Michiganders have health coverage thanks to the Biden-Harris Administration.

From 2013 to 2022 the uninsurance rate in Michigan fell from 11% to 4.5%. During the 2024 open enrollment period, over 418,000 Michiganders enrolled in coverage under the Affordable Care Act (ACA). In total, over 1.4 million people in Michigan are now covered through the ACA.

For more information, see the handout on this page or visit <https://www.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/ira-rx-prices-michigan.pdf>



HHS Secretary Becerras enjoys a lighter moment during his fireside chat hosted by CHASS Center



Secretary Becerras, second from left, was welcomed by Felix Valbuena, MD, Carmensita Buentello, Susan Hooks-Brown, Rep. Shri Thanedar and Patrick Irwin



THE BIDEN-HARRIS ADMINISTRATION

Lowering Prescription Drug Costs for Michigan

President Biden’s lower cost prescription drug law, the Inflation Reduction Act, contains policies that lower prescription drug costs for seniors and people with disabilities across Michigan:



Caps costs for covered insulin at \$35 per month for people with Medicare



Makes recommended vaccines available at no cost for people with Medicare Part D



Enables Medicare to negotiate prices for certain prescription drugs



Requires drug companies to pay a rebate to Medicare if they raise prices faster than the rate of inflation

In January 2024, two new cost-saving Medicare Part D benefits went into effect:



The Extra Help program is expanding to provide more benefits for qualifying enrollees with limited income and assets



Some enrollees now have their out-of-pocket drug costs capped at about \$3,500 in 2024, and in 2025, out-of-pocket costs will be lowered even more with a \$2,000 cap

Inflation Reduction Act Impact: Michigan by the Numbers

66,000+

Medicare enrollees in Michigan who use insulin could have an average savings of \$403 per year

1.8 MILLION+

Medicare Part D enrollees in Michigan can receive free recommended preventive vaccines

~\$113 MILLION

expected savings for ~541,000 Medicare Part D enrollees in Michigan, thanks to 2024 policies limiting Part D out-of-pocket costs

MORE THAN 348,000

Medicare enrollees in Michigan take drugs selected for negotiation including:



190,000+ take Eliquis or Xarelto, cardiovascular drugs to prevent blood clots



101,000+ take Type 2 Diabetes medications Jardiance, Januvia, or Farxiga



18,000+ take Entresto to treat heart failure or other cardiovascular conditions

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WORLD'S

SPECIAL

CULTURES

México City, MX

México City: The City Of Palaces



Mexico City is the capital and most important city of Mexico. It is also one of the 10 most populated cities in the world, behind Tokyo, Japan; Delhi, India; Shanghai, China; Dhaka, Bangladesh; São Paulo, Brazil; Cairo, Egypt; Mexico City, Mexico. Mexico City has also been known since the

19th century as the City of Palaces, because in the first square of the city, in the Historic Center. There is the Palace of Fine Arts with one of the most important murals by Diego Rivera. ; Almost opposite is the Postal Palace with its interior in gold colors; In front of the Zócalo of the capital city is the National Palace,



where the offices of the executive branch of Mexico are located. Below this building are the remains of Moctexuma's residence; the Mining Palace; Municipal Palace, where the first city hall in Mexico was established; Palacio

de Iturbide, the palace of the first emperor of Mexico; Palace of the School of Medicine. However, not only in this area are palaces and castles, since in the Santa María de la Ribera neighborhood we can find the Crystal Palace, in the Chapultepec Castle in the center of the Chapultepec urban forest; Lecumberri Palace in the Penitentiary neighborhood. In recent years, archaeological



investigations have been carried out that confirm DNA remains that are more than 12,700 years old. However, there are records of code pieces from the Olmec and Mexica cultures. The Olmec culture was established in the vicinity of the Valley of Mexico between the 8th and 14th centuries.



The Mexica people, also known as the Aztec culture, settled in the lagoon area where they built the city of canals, the Great Tenochtitlán, which still maintains the remains of the Templo Mayor in the center of the city. Legend has it that one of the tribes that left Aztlán, the Mexica, who worshiped Huitzilopochtli,



in the Nahuatl language: Hummingbird Izquierdo, also known as the great God of war, had revealed to them in dreams that when they found an eagle devouring a snake on a cactus would be the sign that this was the place chosen for them. Before settling in the Tenochtitlán lagoon, the Mexicas



traveled as a nomadic people in search of the sign that Huitzilopochtli had given them, crossing the area of Lake Texcoco, among other surrounding regions. Once the city of Tenochtitlán was founded, the Mexica extended the empire of the sun that extended to Central America with a duration of approximately one hundred years. Until the arrival of the Spaniards.



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Hispanic News

ESPECIAL CULTURAS DEL MUNDO,

by Mariana Ayón RV

ESPECIAL

CULTURAS

DEL MUNDO

Ciudad de México, MX

Ciudad de México: La ciudad de los palacios



La Ciudad de México es la ciudad capital y la más importante de México. Es, también, una de las 10 ciudades más pobladas del mundo, detrás de Tokio, Japón; Delhi, India; Shanghái, China; Dhaka, Bangladesh; São Paulo, Brasil; El Cairo, Egipto; Ciudad de México, México.

La Ciudad de México es también conocida

desde el siglo XIX como la Ciudad de los Palacios, debido a que en el primer cuadro de la ciudad, en el Centro Histórico se encuentran más diferentes palacios, entre estos: el Palacio de Bellas Artes con uno de los más importantes murales de Diego Rivera; casi enfrente se encuentra el Palacio Postal con su interior en colores oro; frente del Zócalo de la ciudad



capital se encuentra el Palacio Nacional, donde se encuentran las oficinas del poder ejecutivo de México, por debajo de este edificio se encuentran los restos de la residencia de Moctexuma; el Palacio de la Minería; Palacio Municipal, donde se instauró el

primer ayuntamiento de México; Palacio de Iturbide, el palacio del primer emperador de México; Palacio de la Escuela de Medicina. Sin embargo, no sólo en esta zona se encuentran palacios y castillos, pues en la colonia Santa María de la Ribera podemos encontrar el Palacio de Cristal, en la Castillo de Chapultepec al centro del Bosque urbano de Chapultepec; Palacio de Lecumberri en la colonia Penitenciaría.

Durante los últimos años se han llevado investigaciones arqueológicas que confirman restos de



ADN de más de 12,700 años de antigüedad. Sin embargo, se tienen registros de códigos de piezas de las culturas Olmecas y Mexicanas.

La cultura Olmeca se estableció en las inmediaciones del Valle de México entre los siglos VIII y XIV.

El pueblo Mexica, conocido también como cultura Azteca, se asentó en la zona de la laguna donde construyeron la ciudad de los canales, la



Gran Tenochtitlán, la cual aún mantiene los restos del Templo Mayor en el centro de la ciudad.

Cuenta la leyenda que una de las tribus que salieron de Aztlán, los mexicas quienes adoraban a Huitzilopochtli, en lengua náhuatl: Colibrí Izquierdo, conocido también como el gran Dios de la guerra, les había revelado en sueños que cuando encontraran un águila devorando una serpiente



sobre un nopal sería la señal de que ese era el lugar elegido para ellos.

Antes de instalarse en la laguna de Tenochtitlán, los mexicas viajaban como pueblo nómada en busca de la señal que les había dado Huitzilopochtli,



atravesando la zona del lago de Texcoco, entre otras regiones aledañas.

Una vez fundada la ciudad de Tenochtitlán, los mexicas extendieron el imperio del sol que se extendió hasta Centroamérica con una duración de aproximadamente cien años. Hasta la llegada de los españoles.



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Hispanic News

DWSD announces new EasyPay Plan

This new program aimed at helping customers pay off past due balances to keep water services flowing

Mayor Mike Duggan and Detroit Water and Sewer Department Director Gary Brown recently announced a new payment plan called "DWSD EasyPay." The payment arrangement replaces the 10/30/50 Plan and follows the similar innovative thinking that launched the income-based water affordability program, the Lifeline Plan. While the Lifeline Plan is for low-income households, EasyPay allows for any water, sewer and/or drainage customer to enroll, no matter their income and whether they are a resident, nonprofit, faith-based institution or business.

"We heard stories from our customers that in order to be successful in a payment arrangement, they need to have a low money down startup fee and more flexible terms to pay off their arrearages," said DWSD Director Brown. "We also talked with our counterparts in other major cities about their payment plans. We learned that \$10 down and 36 months can be more effective. We want our customers to maintain their water service while making sure they pay for the services rendered."

With only \$10 down, any DWSD customer with a past due balance can enroll. Here are the details:

- Replaces the 10/30/50 Plan;
- Low down payment – \$10 deposit, no matter balance;
- No income restrictions to qualify;
- No barriers to enter;
- All types of customers qualify;

- and
- Easy to make the deposit and easy to pay monthly by phone, online or via a DivDat kiosk.

Once enrolled by phone or online, the customer has up to 10 days to make the deposit especially if they prefer to do so with cash at a DivDat kiosk. During the month after enrollment, they begin paying their installment in addition to their current DWSD charges.

Brown added that parking lots and vacant buildings with a past due drainage account are also eligible for EasyPay.

Once enrolled into EasyPay, similar to the Lifeline Plan, customers will be protected from shutoffs and other collections actions as long as the bill is current.

How EasyPay works

DWSD EasyPay is easy to enroll in and easy to understand. For example, an average water and sewerage bill for a family of three is \$85 a month, with an average past due balance of \$1,240. Once this family enrolls into EasyPay, they will pay \$10 the first month, \$34.17 will be their monthly installment for their past due balance the second month plus their current \$85 water bill. The following months will continue to be \$34.17 for their monthly installment plus their current bill for the month.

See diagram

How to sign up

To enroll in the new DWSD EasyPay Plan, call 313-267-8000 and say "Easy Pay" or enroll through the DWSD Customer Self-Service Portal at [csportal](#).



Mayor Mike Duggan announced the DWSD EasyPay Plan during the recent Charter-Mandated Community Meeting

[detroitmi.gov](#). To learn more, visit [detroitmi.gov/easypaywater](#). To hear EasyPay explained, check out this 30-second video <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ba2Vw0rAT6I> or <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ljRDCzYK3GI> for a 60-second video.

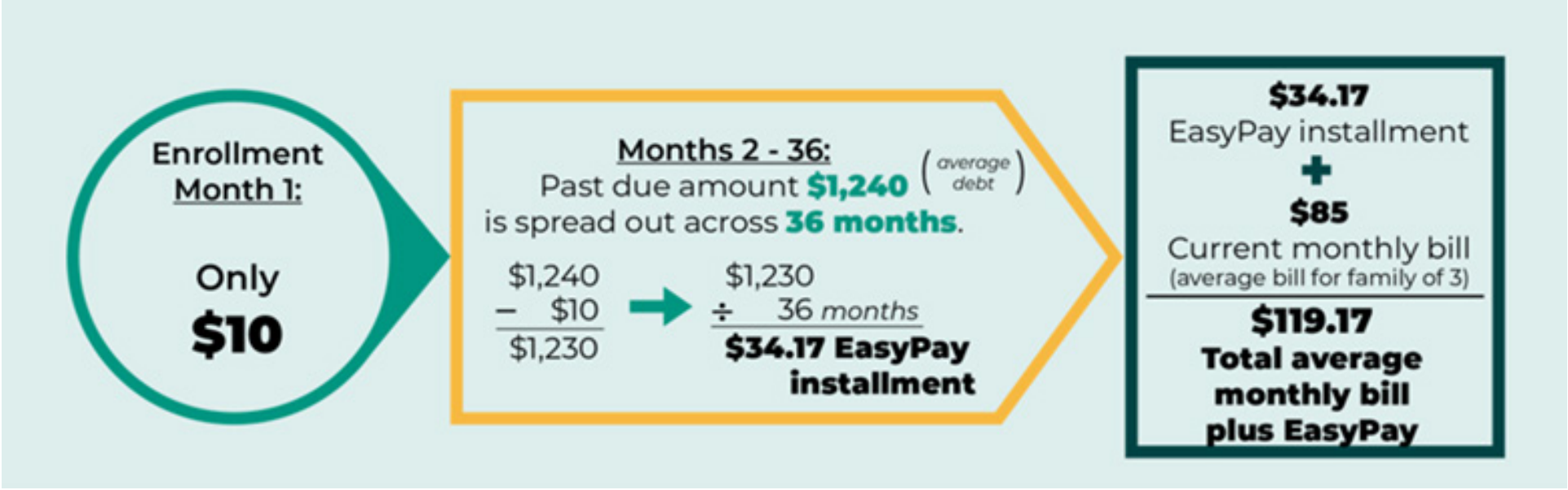
About the Detroit Water and Sewerage Department

The Detroit Water and Sewerage Department (DWSD) delivers clean water and collects sanitary sewage and stormwater from more than 230,000 accounts, representing a residential population of nearly 700,000. DWSD's water

system consists of more than 2,700 miles of water main and 29,000-plus fire hydrants, and the combined sewer collection system has nearly 3,000 miles of sewer piping, more than 90,000 catch basins and 16 green stormwater infrastructure projects within the city of Detroit. Since June 2019, DWSD has committed \$100 million per year to begin to address the aging infrastructure, including replacing lead service lines. To learn more about DWSD or to request water services, make payments, apply for affordability programs, or report water or sewer emergencies, call DWSD

Customer Service at 313-267-8000, use the Improve Detroit mobile app, or visit [detroitmi.gov/dwsd](#).

- Water department launches new payment arrangement for those not eligible for the Lifeline Plan
- Only \$10 down for any customer with a past due balance, no matter their total balance and their income
- Remaining balance is spread over 36 months in addition to current monthly bill
- Protects from water shutoff and there are no penalties or interest





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² **Información adicional sobre el programa de Pago Inicial:** el programa de Pago Inicial está disponible con un producto de hipoteca. Los fondos del programa se pueden aplicar únicamente al pago inicial. Los prestatarios no pueden recibir fondos del programa en forma de reembolsos de dinero en efectivo que superen los depósitos realizados por el comprador. Es posible que el programa de Subsidio de Pago Inicial se considere como ingreso tributable. Se emitirá el formulario 1099-MISC; consulte con su asesor fiscal. Se puede combinar con otras ofertas. El programa de Subsidio de Pago Inicial de Bank of America solo se puede solicitar una vez para una hipoteca/propiedad que califica, sin importar el número de solicitantes. Es necesario que asista a un taller para compradores de vivienda.

³ **Información adicional sobre el programa America's Home Grant:** el programa America's Home Grant es un crédito del prestamista. Los fondos del programa se pueden utilizar solamente para costos de cierre no recurrentes, incluidos el seguro de título de propiedad, cargos por registro y, en determinadas situaciones, se pueden utilizar puntos de descuento para reducir la tasa de interés. El subsidio no se puede aplicar al pago inicial, partidas previamente pagadas o costos recurrentes, como impuestos sobre la propiedad y seguro. Los prestatarios no pueden recibir los fondos del programa como reembolsos de dinero en efectivo.

⁴ Se aplican límites máximos de ingresos y de monto del préstamo. Hipotecas con tasa fija (compras o refinanciamiento sin desembolso de dinero en efectivo), únicamente para residencias principales. Ciertos tipos de propiedades no califican. El máximo de la proporción préstamo-valor (Loan-to-Value, o LTV) es del 97%, y el máximo de la proporción LTV combinada es del 105%. Para proporciones LTV mayores al 95%, cualquier financiamiento secundario debe venir de un Segundo Programa Comunitario aprobado. Es posible que tenga que asistir a un taller para compradores de vivienda. Se aplican otras restricciones.

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Behind Michigan’s Agricultural Economy

Behind Michigan’s abundant agricultural economy are farmworkers facing poor living conditions

by Kim North Shine - *Michigan News*, University of Michigan

For many seasonal and migrant farmworkers who plant, harvest and process produce for stores, stands, farmers markets and festivals across Michigan, living conditions can be unsafe and unhealthy, University of Michigan researchers say.

In interviews conducted as part of the Michigan Farmworker Project, workers described crowded housing, being provided dirty mattresses, sewage and other odors from bathrooms. They detailed common areas such as living rooms often doubling as bedrooms and a lack of air conditioning.

Additionally, some said they experienced food insecurity, fears of polluted drinking water, high rents, low wages and a general lack of safe, affordable and quality housing—not unlike the situation many U.S. residents are facing.

The five-year-old community-engaged research project led by Lisbeth Iglesias-Rios and Alexis Handal of the U-M School of Public Health has examined a variety of topics related to treatment by farm owners and supervisors over time.

The latest study, published in the *Journal of Agromedicine*, assessed housing, labor conditions and general health, using phone interviews with 63 seasonal, migrant and H-2A farmworkers, who, the researchers say, are relied upon to bring produce to market each year. The findings are especially important given the miniscule pool of U.S. workers seeking farming jobs, the researchers say.

“This is about basic human rights, and it’s also about treating these workers as the valuable contributors to the state’s \$104.7 billion agricultural economy that they are. They are not afforded the same protections as other workers with federal and state occupational health and safety rules, and the treatment reported by some is dehumanizing and unhealthy,” Iglesias-Rios said.

Housing conditions are especially relevant as local, state and federal officials continue to monitor the spread of avian flu, which was detected in another Michigan dairy herd last month. It has also infected two farm workers in Michigan and one in Texas.

The workers live in a mix of employer-provided agricultural housing or in rental properties in the farming communities where they work. About 19,000 migrant, H-2A and seasonal farmworkers, either live in Michigan or travel from other states or countries to provide the labor for Michigan farming operations each season.

“Our desire as community-engaged researchers and the desire of the farmworkers and their advocates is to see policy changes that prevent the precarious working and living situations that come with being a seasonal, H-2A or migrant farmworker in the state,” Iglesias-Rios said.

The study and the overall project were conducted in partnership with the Michigan Department of Civil Rights and Farmworker Legal Services. The latest published paper, along with prior published studies, is available on the Michigan Farmworker Project website, and includes comments from



Lisbeth Iglesias-Rios



Alexis Handal

farmworker interviews:

One worker said, “I would like for workers to have a more humane and equal treatment. Agriculture is a very important and dignified job but they do not value our work. I wish there was more conscious and better treatment for workers. We suffer a lot. I would like a forum to talk with the growers so they can treat the workers better.”

From another farmworker: “I would like less people in the apartments because they have two rooms and one bed and then they put eight people. That is a lot of people for the space.”

Many farmworkers reported living conditions that were satisfactory. The research, however, focuses on mistreatment and the precarious work and living conditions reported by the workers, including:

A majority of workers, 81%, reported one or more environmental hazards in the residence, including quality of drinking water.

Experiences of objectification and dehumanization and verbal abuse and a lack of privacy and conditions conducive to comfort, sleep and hygiene.

Nearly half of farmworkers, 48%, rated their health as fair or poor during the year prior to the interview; more than a third reported three or more chronic conditions and 39% reported lack of health insurance.

About 38% reported living in poverty.

Living rooms doubling as bedrooms with mattresses on the floors. Most workers interviewed, more than 60%, reported having mattresses that were somewhat clean or not clean at all.

The study was conducted during the COVID-19 pandemic period as the virus sickened and killed a disproportionate number of Latinos, including farmworkers. In late 2020, the Michigan Department of Civil Rights commissioned the housing study to describe work characteristics and housing access,

affordability and quality for farmworkers living in and outside of agricultural work sites during the COVID-19 pandemic in Michigan.

Study: Precarious Work and Housing for Michigan Farmworkers During the COVID-19 Pandemic and Beyond



The state of Michigan has a \$104.7 billion annual agricultural industry, second in crop diversity only to California

Trabajadores agrícolas de Michigan enfrentan malas condiciones de vida

Escrito por Kim North Shine de Michigan News, adaptado al español por Juan Ochoa de Michigan News.

Para muchos trabajadores agrícolas estacionales y migrantes que plantan, cosechan y procesan productos para tiendas, puestos, mercados de agricultores y festivales en todo Michigan, las condiciones de vida pueden ser inseguras y poco saludables, según investigadoras de la Universidad de Michigan.

En entrevistas realizadas como parte del Proyecto de Trabajadores Agrícolas de Michigan, los trabajadores describieron viviendas saturadas de personas, colchones sucios que se les proporcionaban, y olores a aguas residuales y otros provenientes de los baños. Detallaron áreas comunes, como salas de estar, que a menudo también funcionaban como dormitorios y la falta de aire acondicionado.

Además, algunos mencionaron haber experimentado inseguridad alimentaria, temores sobre la contaminación del agua potable, rentas altas, salarios bajos y una falta general de vivienda segura, asequible y de calidad, no muy distinta de la situación que enfrentan muchos residentes de EE.UU.

Este proyecto de investigación comunitaria, que tiene cinco años de antigüedad, liderado por Lisbeth Iglesias-Rios y Alexis Handal de la Escuela de Salud Pública de la U-M, ha examinado una variedad de temas relacionados con el trato recibido por parte de los dueños y supervisores de las granjas a lo largo del tiempo.

El último estudio, publicado en el Journal of Agromedicine, evaluó las condiciones de vivienda, laborales y de salud en general, utilizando entrevistas telefónicas con 63 trabajadores agrícolas estacionales, migrantes y H-2A, de los cuales, según las investigadoras, se depende para llevar productos al mercado cada año. Los hallazgos son especialmente importantes dada la escasa cantidad de trabajadores estadounidenses que buscan empleos en la agricultura, afirman las investigadoras.

“Esto trata sobre derechos humanos básicos, y también sobre tratar a estos trabajadores como los valiosos contribuyentes a la economía agrícola de \$104.7 mil millones del estado que son. No se les otorgan las mismas protecciones que a otros trabajadores bajo las normas federales y estatales de salud y seguridad ocupacional, y el trato reportado por algunos es deshumanizante y poco saludable,” dijo Iglesias-Rios.

Las condiciones de vivienda son especialmente relevantes a medida que los funcionarios locales, estatales y federales continúan monitoreando la propagación de la gripe aviar, detectada el mes pasado en otro rebaño lechero de Michigan. También ha infectado a dos trabajadores agrícolas en Michigan y a uno en Texas.

Los trabajadores viven en una combinación de viviendas agrícolas proporcionadas por el empleador o en propiedades de alquiler en las comunidades agrícolas donde trabajan. Aproximadamente 19,000 trabajadores agrícolas migrantes, H-2A y estacionales viven en Michigan o viajan desde otros estados o países para proporcionar la mano de obra para las operaciones agrícolas de Michigan cada temporada.

“Nuestro deseo como investigadoras comprometidas con la comunidad y el deseo de los trabajadores agrícolas y sus defensores es ver cambios en las políticas que prevengan las situaciones

de trabajo y vida precarias que vienen con ser un trabajador agrícola estacional, H-2A o migrante en el estado,” dijo Iglesias-Rios.

El estudio y el proyecto general se realizaron en asociación con el Departamento de Derechos Civiles de Michigan y los Servicios Legales para Trabajadores Agrícolas. El último artículo publicado, junto con estudios anteriores publicados, están disponible en el sitio web del Proyecto de Trabajadores Agrícolas de Michigan e incluye comentarios de entrevistas con trabajadores agrícolas:

Un trabajador dijo, “Me gustaría que los trabajadores tuvieran un trato más humano e igualitario. La agricultura es un trabajo muy importante y digno, pero no valoran nuestro trabajo. Desearía que hubiera más conciencia y mejor trato para los trabajadores. Sufrimos mucho. Me gustaría un foro para hablar con los productores para que puedan tratar mejor a los trabajadores.”

De otro trabajador agrícola: “Me gustaría menos personas en los apartamentos porque tienen dos habitaciones y una cama y luego ponen ocho personas. Eso es mucha gente para el espacio.”

Muchos trabajadores agrícolas informaron que las condiciones de vida eran satisfactorias. La investigación, sin embargo, se centra en el maltrato las condiciones laborales y de vida precarias reportadas por los trabajadores, incluyendo:

La mayoría de los trabajadores, un 81%, reportaron uno o más peligros

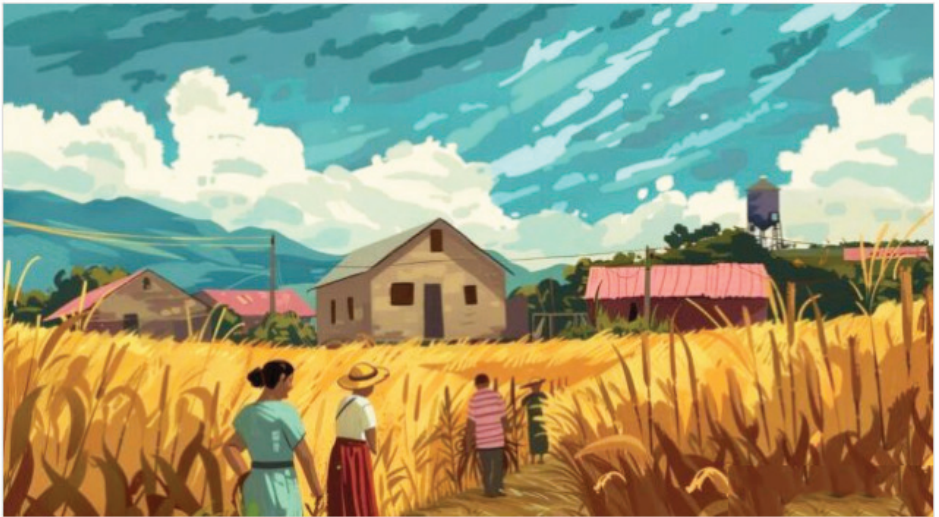


Ilustración conceptual de trabajadores agrícolas migrantes. Crédito de la imagen: Nicole Smith, realizado con Midjourney

ambientales en la residencia, incluyendo la calidad del agua potable.

Experiencias de objetificación y deshumanización y abuso verbal, así como falta de privacidad y condiciones que propician el confort, sueño e higiene.

Casi la mitad de los trabajadores agrícolas, un 48%, calificaron su salud como regular o mala durante el año previo a la entrevista; más de un tercio reportó tres o más condiciones crónicas y un 39% reportó falta de seguro de salud.

Aproximadamente un 38% reportó vivir en la pobreza.

Salas que se usan también como dormitorios, con colchones en el suelo. La mayoría de los trabajadores

entrevistados, más del 60%, reportaron tener colchones que estaban algo limpios o no estaban limpios en absoluto.

El estudio se realizó durante la pandemia de COVID-19, un período en el que el virus afectó y causó la muerte de un número desproporcionado de latinos, incluidos los trabajadores agrícolas. A finales de 2020, el Departamento de Derechos Civiles de Michigan encargó un estudio sobre vivienda para describir las características laborales y las condiciones de acceso, asequibilidad y calidad de la vivienda para los trabajadores agrícolas que vivían dentro y fuera de los sitios de trabajo agrícola durante la pandemia en Michigan.



Aproximadamente tres millones de trabajadores agrícolas trabajan en Estados Unidos; la mayoría son latinos, ~80% y de ascendencia mexicana, ~65%

Leyland’s #10 Retirement Ceremony !!!



Sports Editor: Dan Grascuck/ EL CENTRAL

Photos by Mike Alberts/ EL CENTRAL

Last Saturday, the Detroit Tigers held a pre-game ceremony retiring Jim Leylands #10 number.

Jim Leyland entered the National Baseball Hall of Fame on July 21st of this year. Leyland’s No. 10 became the 10th number retired in Detroit Tigers history, and the second number of a manager, joining Sparky Anderson, who’s No. 11

was retired by the organization in 2011. Leyland is one of three managers in Tigers history to win at least 700 games with Detroit, and the only skipper to lead the Tigers to postseason berths four times in his career.

Leyland spent 22 seasons as a Major League manager, including the final eight wearing the Olde English ‘D’. He finished his career with 1,769 victories, which ranks 18th in Major League history, while he managed 3,499 games, the

17th-highest total in baseball history. Leyland’s No. 10 will be permanently stenciled alongside other Tigers legends in center field at Comerica Park.

Photos below are highlights from Jim Leylands #10 retirement ceremony



Jim Leyland arriving in style, pulling into Comerica Park in a Corvette at the start of his retirement ceremony



Jim Leyland speaks to fans during special pre-game ceremony



Jim Leyland throwing ceremonial first pitch at his retirement ceremony before the Tigers took on the Kansas City Royals



Jim Leyland (R) with his wife Katie (L) and daughter Kellie (C)



Former Detroit Tiger Miguel Cabrera came to celebrate and congratulate Jim Leyland during retirement ceremony



Two MLB Hall of Fame members and former Detroit Tigers Jim Leyland and Alan Trammell

DCFC DISAPPOINTS ON THE NATIONAL STAGE

EL CENTRAL Pateando la No. 5
HISPANIC NEWS

SPORTS

The crisis has deepened for Detroit City FC. They completed a winless July with a dismal 1-0 loss in Hartford and returned home for their first appearance on a major national television network only to waste a solid effort by conceding a stoppage time equalizer. Danny Dichio has been shuffling his pack to cope with a stretch of eight games in thirty-two days, but still hasn't found the right combination to produce a much needed win since beating the worst team in the league, Miami FC, on June 29.

Rhode Island's first visit to Keyworth turned into a superb visual experience for CBS. DCFC wore their handsome maroon and navy blue kit to contrast with the



visitors' bright yellow outfits. Set against the green of Keyworth's artificial surface and multi-colored array in the East Stand, it made for a spectacular visual. The home fans came in full voice, producing the occasionally smoky and always passionate atmosphere for which DCFC games are known.

DCFC responded to the crowd by attacking from the start. First Elvis Amoh and then Daniel Espeleta, making his first start, went close just a few minutes after kick-off. Devon Amoo-Mensah headed a corner over the bar as Le Rouge continued to push for an opening goal. However, the visitors worked their way into the game, relying on their forward pair of JJ Williams and last year's league leading goalscorer Albert Dikwa.

Nate Steinwascher had plenty to do in

goal as momentum swung back and forth, with neither side able to claim an opening goal. Steinwascher finished with three saves and a number of key interventions on corners, crosses, and free kicks.

Midfielder James Murphy got involved in some robust tackling at midfield, drawing the ire of the Rhode Island bench when one lunge came dangerously close to the head of a fallen player. The fiery Murphy may have been a bit too out of control for Dichio, who withdrew the former Sheffield Wednesday man at halftime in favor of Liverpool born Ryan Williams. Williams can cover the same ground as Murphy, but keeps possession better and is more likely to complete penetrative passes.

Tension mounted as the clock ticked towards the last quarter of the match. Finally, thirteen minutes from time,

DCFC earned a throw-in in the attacking third. They kept possession and worked a shooting opportunity through sheer hard work. Newcomer Jeciel Cedeno poked the ball through a defender to Ben Morris and the Englishman found the corner of the net. Wild celebrations ensued as dreams of three points looked close to becoming a reality.

Unfortunately, the team immediately sank back into an ultra-defensive posture and let Rhode Island carry the game. They gave up trying to keep the ball and packed all ten field players in front of the penalty area, hoping to succeed back grimly holding on. It worked reasonably well until three minutes into stoppage time. Clay Hostad took the ball from the right wing and sprinted with it across the penalty area. Nobody closed him

down, so he ripped a stunning, curling left-footed shot into the top corner to Steinwascher's right. The frustration was evident all over Keyworth, in the stands, on the field, and on the bench. Two points lost, again.

DCFC faces another two match week with Pittsburgh coming into town on Wednesday night and then a long trip to Las Vegas over the weekend. The games DCFC has in hand have no value if they don't win them. Rhode Island has caught them in the table. Pittsburgh is just four points back, having won three and drawn one in the last four. Le Rouge set a goal of hosting a playoff game, but if this winless run doesn't end soon, they will struggle to make the playoffs.

DCFC and Rhode Island, Draw, 1-1

Photos by Adam J. Dewey

The Detroit City FC mens hosted Rhode Island FC this past Saturday, at Keyworth Stadium.

The Detroit City FC

mens drew against Rhode Island FC, 1-1. The Detroit City FC mens, travel to take on Las Vegas Lights FC, on Saturday, August 10th, at 10:30 pm (DETROIT50), then,

take on Birmingham Legion FC on Friday, August 16th, at 8:00 pm (DETROIT50), then take on Tampa Bay Rowdies, on Wednesday, August 21st, at 7:30 pm (DETROIT50).

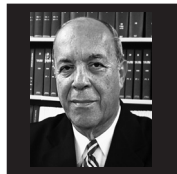
The Detroit City FC mens return to Keyworth Stadium on Saturday, August 24th, to host FC Tulsa at 7:00 pm (DETROIT50). For more information about Detroit City FC, visit detcityfc.com and

follow [@DetroitCityFC](#) on Twitter and Facebook and [@detroitcityfootballclub](#) on Instagram.

Photos below are highlights from Saturdays game between Detroit City FC and Rhode Island FC



EDITORIAL OPINION



By Raoul Lowery Contreras

“One drop Rule”

Once again, Presidential candidate Donald J. Trump exposes his ignorance of American history and in the process of exposing his ignorance proves that his “c” grades in two different universities did not educate him.

Questioning whether or not Vice-President Kamala Harris is black or Indian manifests a deep ignorance of simple American law in most states of the union where race was defined by law for generations after the American Civil War.

Certainly any history professor at Fordham University in New York or at the University of Pennsylvania that Trump might have had in his four collegiate years mentioned that former Confederate states defined the race of Blacks by law.

Louisiana, for example, wrote into law that anyone who was one-sixteenth Black was legally one-hundred percent Black, one hundred percent Black in

the eyes of the law. Skin color, DNA had nothing to do with it.

It was called the “one drop” rule.

Like Louisiana, racist Whites unleashed almost a hundred years of despicable treatment people could encounter throughout much of the United States. But it wasn’t new. A law passed in 1790 denied naturalized American citizenship to anyone not “free white persons.”

Welcome not to the land of the “free and the brave” -- the nation of America -- but to a land in which to be naturalized one had to be “free white persons.” To a land where the highest court in the land ruled that Africans could never become citizens (Dredd Scott decision-1857).

In 1882 Congress passed the Chinese Exclusion Act prohibiting Chinese immigration for ten years; it was extended and made permanent until WWII when China was a war ally.

The Japanese were

dealt with by President Teddy Roosevelt in 1908 in a “Gentlemen’s Agreement” that limited Japanese immigration to the U.S. The door was slammed shut by the ultra-racist Johnson/Reed-Act of 1924. That was the same act that prohibited Eastern European Jews from immigrating to the U.S. like so many did between 1890 and 1924. The same was true of Mediterranean peoples from Catholic Spain, Italy’s Sicily and Greece. Mexicans were required for the first time to need visas to cross the border.

Mexicans were and are a special case. The original citizenship law of “free and White” was used or tried to be used by devious Americans who plotted to steal California land from the Mexican citizens who were in California prior to 1848. That was before the U.S. President James Polk lied to congress when he demanded a declaration of war because he claimed Mexico had attacked U.S. troops in Texas. Mexico did not attack the U.S.

Illinois congressman Abraham Lincoln

exposed President Polk’s lies by introducing “Spot Resolutions” demanding that Polk show Congress exactly where American troops were attacked. Polk couldn’t do it.

Polk wanted Mexico’s vast territory to expand Black slavery.

The final proof of Polk’s underhanded actions and deceit was in the presence of a U.S. Marine Lt. Archibald Gillespie in San Diego when Polk’s Mexican war broke out in 1846. Polk had called Lt. Gillespie to the White House and ordered him to travel through Mexico to San Diego to deliver a letter to the American Consul in California with instructions of how to further America’s interests in the coming conflict.

Beside the message, Gillespie was ordered by Polk to surreptitiously prepare expat Americans to take control of the port of San Diego so the Pacific Squadron of Admiral Stockton could use it to control California.

The war came. It ended with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo which included a clause that any Mexican

citizens inside ceded Mexican territory were automatically American citizens by staying put for a year after the treaty was ratified.

Through normal channels a Mexican named Rodriguez applied for citizenship in Texas in 1897. A group of White men contested the application. Their grounds, the existing naturalization law passed in 1790 required that applicants be “free white persons.” They claimed that the Indian-looking Rodriguez didn’t look white, therefore he had to be denied.

A Federal district court ruled that as thousands of Mexicans had been decreed citizens by the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in spite of the “free white persons” limitation of the law, the limitation was superseded by the Treaty per the Constitution.

The case was appealed; it died. Trump’s questioning of Vice -President Harris’ racial composition isn’t legitimate. The question is illegitimate. It’s not even legal to ask in most cases in the year of our Lord 2024.

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Martes: 6:00pm
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EDITORIAL OPINION

“Regla de una gota”

By Raoul Lowery Contreras

Una vez más, el candidato presidencial Donald J. Trump expone su ignorancia de la historia estadounidense y en el proceso de exponer su ignorancia demuestra que sus calificaciones “c” en dos universidades diferentes no lo educaron.

Cuestionar si la vicepresidenta Kamala Harris es negra o india manifiesta una profunda ignorancia de la simple ley estadounidense en la mayoría de los estados de la unión donde la raza fue definida por ley durante generaciones después de la Guerra Civil estadounidense.

Ciertamente, cualquier profesor de historia en la Universidad de Fordham en Nueva York o en la Universidad de Pensilvania que Trump haya tenido en sus cuatro años universitarios mencionó que los antiguos estados confederados definían la raza de los negros por ley.

Luisiana, por ejemplo, convirtió en ley que cualquiera que fuera una decimosexta parte de negro era legalmente cien por ciento negro, cien por ciento negro a los ojos de la ley. El color de la piel,

el ADN no tuvo nada que ver con eso.

Se la llamó la regla de “una gota”.

Al igual que Luisiana, los blancos racistas desataron casi cien años de trato despreciable que la gente podría sufrir en gran parte de Estados Unidos. Pero no era nuevo. Una ley aprobada en 1790 negaba la ciudadanía estadounidense naturalizada a cualquiera que no fuera “persona blanca libre”.

Bienvenidos no a la tierra de los “libres y valientes” –la nación de Estados Unidos– sino a una tierra en la que para naturalizarse uno tenía que ser “personas blancas libres”. A una tierra donde el tribunal más alto del país dictaminó que los africanos nunca podrían convertirse en ciudadanos (decisión Dredd Scott-1857).

En 1882, el Congreso aprobó la Ley de Exclusión China que prohibía la inmigración china durante diez años; se amplió y se hizo permanente hasta la Segunda Guerra Mundial cuando China era un aliado de guerra.

Los japoneses fueron
tratados por el presidente

Teddy Roosevelt en 1908 en un “Acuerdo de Caballeros” que limitaba la inmigración japonesa a los Estados Unidos. La puerta fue cerrada de golpe por la ultrarracista Ley Johnson/Reed de 1924. Esa fue la misma ley que prohibió a los orientales. Los judíos europeos emigraron a Estados Unidos, como lo hicieron muchos entre 1890 y 1924. Lo mismo ocurrió con los pueblos mediterráneos de la España católica, la Sicilia italiana y Grecia. Por primera vez se exigió a los mexicanos que necesitaran visas para cruzar la frontera.

Los mexicanos fueron y son un caso especial. La ley de ciudadanía original de “libres y blancos” fue utilizada o intentaron ser utilizada por estadounidenses tortuosos que conspiraron para robar tierras de California a los ciudadanos mexicanos que estaban en California antes de 1848. Eso fue antes de que el presidente de los Estados Unidos, James Polk, mintiera al Congreso cuando Exigió una declaración de guerra porque afirmó que México había atacado a las tropas estadounidenses en Texas. México no atacó a Estados Unidos.

El congresista de Illinois, Abraham Lincoln, expuso las mentiras del presidente

Polk al presentar “resoluciones puntuales” que exigían que Polk mostrara al Congreso exactamente dónde fueron atacadas las tropas estadounidenses. Polk no pudo hacerlo.

Polk quería que el vasto territorio de México expandiera la esclavitud negra.

La prueba final de las acciones encubiertas y el engaño de Polk fue la presencia del teniente de la Marina estadounidense Archibald Gillespie en San Diego cuando estalló la guerra de Polk con México en 1846. Polk había llamado al teniente Gillespie a la Casa Blanca y le había ordenado viajar a través de México, a San Diego para entregar una carta al cónsul estadounidense en California con instrucciones sobre cómo promover los intereses de Estados Unidos en el conflicto que se avecina.

Además del mensaje, Polk ordenó a Gillespie que preparara subrepticamente a estadounidenses expatriados para tomar el control del puerto de San Diego para que el Escuadrón del Pacífico del Almirante Stockton pudiera usarlo para controlar California.

Llegó la guerra.
Terminó con el Tratado
de Guadalupe Hidalgo,

que incluía una cláusula según la cual cualquier ciudadano mexicano dentro del territorio mexicano cedido era automáticamente ciudadano estadounidense al permanecer allí durante un año después de la ratificación del tratado.

Por los canales normales, un mexicano llamado Rodríguez solicitó la ciudadanía en Texas en 1897. Un grupo de hombres blancos impugnó la solicitud. Según sus fundamentos, la ley de naturalización existente aprobada en 1790 requería que los solicitantes fueran “personas blancas libres”. Afirmaron que Rodríguez, de aspecto indio, no parecía blanco, por lo que hubo que desmentirlo.

Un tribunal de distrito federal dictaminó que como miles de mexicanos habían sido declarados ciudadanos por el Tratado de Guadalupe Hidalgo a pesar de la limitación de la ley a las “personas blancas libres”, la limitación fue reemplazada por el Tratado según la Constitución.

El caso fue apelado; murió. El cuestionamiento de Trump sobre la composición racial de la vicepresidenta Harris no es legítimo. La pregunta es ilegítima. Ni siquiera es legal pedir en la mayoría de los casos en el año de nuestro Señor 2024.

Opinions in this column are not necessarily those of the Publisher or Editor

Do you have a contrary opinion? Write us at info@elcentralmedia.com



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MDOT is planning to remove all brick pavers on Michigan Avenue and replace them with brick reproductions in only two small sections.



Keep 4 Lanes, Turn Lanes & On-Street Parking!

Local businesses and residents were not consulted about reducing traffic lanes, turn lanes, or losing on-street parking.



No Contingency Plans During Construction

No plans have been shared to mitigate business interruptions or neighborhood traffic issues during construction.



Impact on Businesses & Residents

No study has been done to assess the effects on local businesses or Corktown residents.



Lack of Transparency

Key documents about the project have been removed from public domain with no explanation. What does "Repurposing Michigan Avenue" really mean?







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Your Vote Decides Who Sits on the Michigan Supreme Court

It seems like there's news about the U.S. Supreme Court nearly every day. But what doesn't get nearly enough attention is the Michigan Supreme Court – and the fact that we, the people, have the power to elect our Supreme Court. Michigan is one of just 24 states that lets voters decide who sits on the highest court in the state. And every Michigander should know how the process works and why it matters.

This November, Michiganders get to choose who fills two spots on the court. This is an important civic duty and an opportunity to shape this vitally important institution. The Michigan Supreme Court is the guardian of justice, fairness, and freedoms for all Michiganders. The seven-person court makes decisions that touch every aspect of our lives, from civil rights and criminal justice to environmental protection and economic regulations.

Chances are, you know what's at stake in the next few years: reproductive rights, abortion laws, gun safety, immigrant rights and fair elections – and there's no telling what other issues may come before the court. The Michigan Supreme Court makes the ultimate decisions on the most challenging legal cases in the state, which require thoughtful, insightful, and robust deliberation to help ensure a fair outcome.

In Michigan, Supreme Court candidates are nominated by a political party, but their party affiliation is not included on the ballot. The justices are elected for eight-year terms, which means the votes you cast this year will make a difference for nearly a decade.

Plenty of Michiganders like to check the straight-party box, which is just fine – but don't stop there. To cast your vote for the Supreme Court candidates of your choice, you have to keep going to the non-partisan section of your ballot. You can't miss it. Get to know the candidates in advance, then mark the ballot to vote for the two people you think will do the best job of ensuring a strong, equitable future for our state.

Being a Michigan Supreme Court justice requires integrity, fairness, and a strong understanding of the law. In fact, candidates must be a licensed Michigan lawyer for at least five years. The Michigan Supreme Court is one of the three equal branches of our state government, along with the Legislature and Governor. Michigan voters have the privilege of choosing who is appointed to all three branches – and it's an important responsibility.

Remember: Don't stop at the top! Go all the way down the ballot to cast your vote for the two Michigan Supreme Court candidates of your choice. Your vote counts in every race, so make sure your voice is heard in this one, too.

Want to know more about the Michigan Supreme Court, the voting process, or how to spread the word about the importance of electing the people who will sit on our state's highest court? Visit **www.MISupremeCourtRocks.com** to get all the information you need to play your part in this important part of this year's election.

-Cindy Gamboa, MI Poder Executive Director



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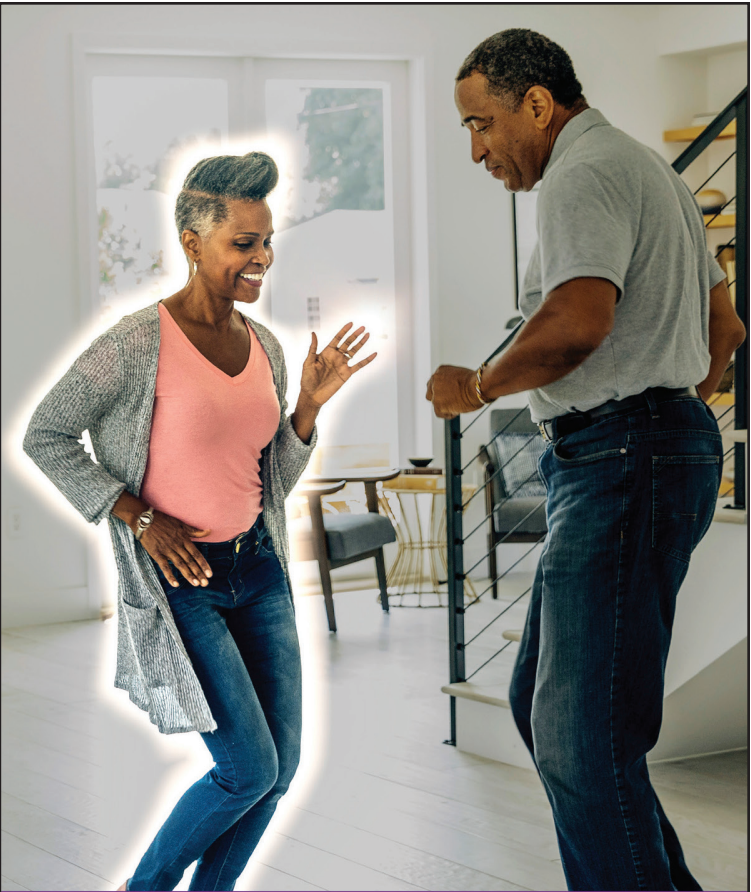
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Matt

Matt Elliott
Presidente de Bank of America en Detroit

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